REGISTERED No 17—[illegible]

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,778.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1874. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year ... Rs. 42 } Postage Free. For Six Months ... Rs. 24 }

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## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CHALDEA," 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th Jan. 1874, at 4 P.M.

| January 1874. | | January 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 10 | Leaves Tuticorin | 16 |
| „ Rutnagherry | 11 | „ Columbo | 19 |
| „ Vingorla | 11 | „ Galle | 20 |
| „ Goa | 12 | „ Negapatam | 23 |
| „ Carwar | 13 | „ Madras | 25 |
| „ Mangalore | 13 | „ Coconada | 27 |
| „ Cannanore | 14 | „ Vizagapatam | 29 |
| „ Tellicherry | 14 | „ Bimlipatam | 30 |
| „ Calicut | 15 | „ Gopaulpore | 30 |
| „ Beypore | 15 | „ False Point | 31 |
| „ Cochin | 16 | „ | Feb. |
| „ Alleppy | 16 | Arrive at CALCUTTA | 2 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

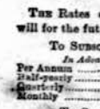
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Intercalangine Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gayte, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874, at 2 P.M.

| Jan. 1874. | | Feb. 1874. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 16 | Leave BUSREH | 4 |
| „ Kurrachee | 20 | „ Mahomerah | 4 |
| „ Guadur | 21 | „ Fao | 4 |
| „ Muscat | 23 | „ Bushire | 6 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 25 | „ Bunder Abbas | 8 |
| „ Linga | 27 | „ Linga | 11 |
| „ Bushire | 29 | „ Bunder Abbas | 13 |
| „ Koweit | 31 | „ Muscat | 15 |
| „ Fao | 31 | „ Guadur | 17 |
| „ Mahomerah | 31 | „ Kurrachee | 20 |
| Arrive BUSREH | Feb. 1 | Arrive BOMBAY | 23 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will in connection with the Weekly Mail Service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 3 o'clock.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 9th January 1874 at 3 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P. Commander J. R. Gayte, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th January 1874 at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORBUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

| | 1st Class. | | | 2nd Class. | | | 3rd Class. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Corun | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Hog Island | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Colwa | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Uran | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Dhurmutur | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Dhull | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Alibaugh | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Rewdunda | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |

The Corun, Hog Island, and Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Dhull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 3 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 8 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Coburn, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of Pattamars.

To LIVERPOOL, 2nd CLASS..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with Indian Ports, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th January 1874. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Triest | £35 0 | £25 0 | £19-0 |
| To Port Said | £33 6 | £23 0 | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £32 8 | £22 0 | £13-7 |

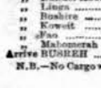
Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 Years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 16th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and of each month, BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £15 | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9-10 | Including Wines. |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

EXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 6, Hammond Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 12th January, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain W. Soames, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th January 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th January 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 Tons and 450 H.P.,) will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 10th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th December 1873.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class ..... Rs. 600 ;
Second Class ..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5 Rampart Row.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY,

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every day each way between SURAT and GOGO (Sundays excepted.)

FARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 5 0 0 |
| Second Class | 3 0 0 |
| Third Class | 1 8 0 |
| Horses | 4 0 0 |
| Carriages | 4 0 0 |

The Steamers leave Surat and Gogo in the morning according to the state of the tide between the hours of 5 A.M. and 9 A.M.

The Steamer leaving Surat on Saturdays proceeds direct to Bhownuggur, and starts from that port every Monday morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. Syed Khootboodin, at Surat.
Mr. Dinker Narrayen, at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. LORNE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for clear inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Lorne.

Bombay, 2nd January 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at No. 34, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c. the property of J. Beale, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1874.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, consisting of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings 7/8 and 8/4 lbs.
5 cases white muslin.
5 „ coloured prints
3 „ „ gurgapat.
3 „ Mogul prints.
On account of the underwriters—
3 cases damaged thread of various colours.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1874.

## NOTICES.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, (Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra „ 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Cossaesund „ 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee „ 1869, First Prize.
Bombay „ 1873, First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Royal Family of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

ENGLISH GOODS (Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

| | |
|---|---|
| Household Furniture, | Boots and Shoes, |
| Musical Instruments, | Wines and Spirits, |
| Ironmongery, | Ales and Beers, |
| Fire-arms, | Preserved Provisions, |
| Agricultural Implements, | Stationery, |
| Cutlery, | Perfumery, |
| Carriages, | Books, |
| Saddlery an' Harness, | Toys, &c., &c. |

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Whatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 6d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBUM OF STARS VARIETY TROUPE.

VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!!!

SECOND PERFORMANCE,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1874.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

Ms. CHARLES VERNER,
His first appearance in Bombay.
Ms. THOMAS BUCKLEY,
His first appearance in Bombay.
CHARLES HOLLY,
JOHN THOMPSON,
E. STEWART,
AND A LARGE ORCHESTRA.
LOOK OUT FOR
The Trip from Paris in a Balloon,
The German Band Act,
The Great Golden Shoe Dance,
The Piccadilly Swell,
The Cornet Solo,
I Really shall Expire,
The Happy Irishman,
The Violin Solo,
The Mischievous Monkey, etc., etc.

All the latest London and New York Novelties in Comique Concerts.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1.

Tickets can be had at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., and at Wm. SMITH'S Apollo Refreshment Rooms. Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance commence 9 o'clock punctually.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

ARE PERFORMING NIGHTLY TO CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

THE SECOND WEEK AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1874,

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

WILL APPEAR IN AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 | Gallery ..... Re. 1
Stalls ..... „ 2 | Pit ..... As. 8

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO DRESS CIRCLE & STALLS.

Doors open at 8, Performance to commence at 9 o'clock P.M., precisely.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE (For Families and schools) WILL TAKE PLACE ON

SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1874.

Performance to Commence at 3 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co.' where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

POPULAR CONCERTS.

The third of a series of the above-named Concerts will be given in the Town Hall,

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1874.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Season Tickets will be admitted.

Performance will commence at 5-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

MARCH ..... "Organo" (Amateur.)

DUETTO ..... "Io fres o fra le lagrime" ..... *Donizetti.*
Signorina D'Marchi and Signor Pozzi.

GRAND FANTASIA ..... "Lucia di Lammermoor" ..... *Hermann.*
Violoncello Solo, Signor Ortoli.

ROMANZA ..... "Mia Madre" ..... *Campana.*
Signor Ganzini.

ROMANCE ..... In A major and presto, Op. 26. *Terschak.*
Flauto Solo (Amateur.)

ROMANZA ..... "La Stella Confidente" ..... *Robanelli.*
Signorina D'Marchi (con accomp. di Violoncello).

DUETTO ..... "Linda" ..... *Donizetti.*
Signor Posser and Pozzi.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

*Conductor*—Signor GIACINTO INZOLI.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SECOND GRAND OPERA CONCERT IN COSTUME ON FRIDAY NIGHT, JAN. 9TH, 1874

Full particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen and Seats secured.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, Performance to commence at 9 precisely.

Signor G. INZOLI, Proprietor.

TOWN HALL.

Madame ARABELLA GODDARD

Begs to announce that she will give a

GRAND POPULAR CONCERT

ON

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9TH,

PREVIOUSLY TO LEAVING BOMBAY ON

SATURDAY NEXT,

ASSISTED BY

MRS. SMYTHE and SIGNOR SUSINI.

CONDUCTOR—SIGNOR INZOLI.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR THIS CONCERT.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Family Ticket, for three, Rs. 6. Unreserved Seats, Rs. 1.

Concert to commence at 5-30 p.m. Carriages may be ordered for 7 p.m.

NOTICE.—Family Tickets can only be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL MASON to supervise Masonry Work at TOOLSEE. Apply by letter only to the Executive Municipal Engineer.

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, 5th Jan. 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for making certain ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the MODY BAY STABLES and CHAWLS.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, and should be sent in on or before the 15th instant.

All particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, January, 1874.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, Ltd.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY NEXT, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., 500 Shares of the New Issue of the BROACH MILLS COMPANY, Limited, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street.

Conditions of Sale can be seen at any time from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. in the Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd January 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SPECIAL TRAINS from Callian to Narel on SATURDAYS, and from Narel to Callian on MONDAYS, for MATHERAN PASSENGERS, both running in connection with the Down and Up Callian Local Trains, will be DISCONTINUED until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 6th January 1874.

ROWLAND and CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RILING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS—MODERATE.

JEEWANJEE & CO.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL, 21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,

FOR

OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, and FAMILIES, TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

MR. and Mrs. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

## NOTICES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY OFFICE—30, Meadow Street.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. Dallas, Esq. LL.D. (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch).
George F. Henry, Esq. (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co).
H. W. Paynr, Esq. (Solicitor).

AT the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors held at the London Tavern, on the 29th April 1873,

The New Assurances effected during the past year were for £231,000, producing a New Premium Income of £8,530.

The result of the valuation, made on the strictest principles, was a Bonus distribution of £1 per cent. per annum as an addition to the whole life participating Policies, equivalent to a percentage varying from 23 to 50 per cent. of the premiums paid, and an addition of 20 per cent. to the Shareholders' fund.

Reports and copies of the Accounts may be had on application.

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

*UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR

| *FOR DESTROYING* | *FOR DISINFECTING* |
|---|---|
| RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES. |

*For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.*

*For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.*

*For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.*

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

*A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.*

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

Established 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND,

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial | £ 4 14 0 |
| Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped | 6 6 9 |
| In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra. | |

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c. | 12 12 0 |
| Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes | 21 0 0 |

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case | 18 18 0 |
| Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case | 27 6 0 |

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents, Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ;

Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

In the matter of "ALLOO PAROO," a Convict, and of the ship "BELVEDERE."

NOTICE TO INSURERS.—WHEREAS the the ship "BELVEDERE," Captain Stevenson, Commanding, was in the year 1842 burned on the High Seas between Bombay and Singapore, and in the year 1843 one ALLOO PAROO was tried and convicted by the late Supreme Court of Bombay of felony in being accessory before the fact to the felonious destruction of the "Belvedere" by fire, and his property and effects became thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen ;

AND WHEREAS in the year 1854 there was a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,90,000 or thereabouts in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen, which had accrued from the said forfeiture, and in pursuance of an order of Her Majesty in that behalf made, and as an act of her own special grace and favour and of her own sole motion the said sum of Rs 2,90,000 or thereabouts was distributed amongst the Companies and persons by whom the "Belvedere" and her cargo had been insured, mentioned in the list at foot of this Advertisement ;

AND WHEREAS since the said distribution in 1854 further sums of money have accrued from such forfeiture and are now in the possession of the Government of Bombay, amounting to Rs. 22,913-4-0 or thereabouts, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that this sum shall be distributed in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the said sum of Rs. 2,90,000 was distributed amongst the said Insurers of the ship "Belvedere" upon production of such proof and execution of such deed or deeds as may be required by me, the Undersigned, after deducting therefrom all expenses of and attendant upon such proof, deed, or deeds and distribution ;

NOTICE is hereby given, that the present representatives of the said officers, firms and persons who were such insurers of the ship "Belvedere" and cargo, as aforesaid, are requested to furnish me with particulars, in writing, of their names and addresses, and of the amounts of their respective Insurances and of the payments made by them on account of the same respectively, as well as of the moneys received by them respectively on the said former distribution, or otherwise towards repayment of such Insurance moneys.

And NOTICE is hereby further given, that such of the said Insurers as shall have failed to furnish the above particulars, by the 1st of March next, will thereafter be excluded from all benefit in the said distribution of the said sum of Rs. 22,913-4-0.

And NOTICE is lastly hereby given, that in no event will any further concession out of the said Estate be made in favour of the insurers above mentioned, or any of the creditors of the said "Alloo Paroo."

CHARLES PEILE,
Acting Solicitor to Government.

*List of Insurance Offices, Companies, Firms and Persons, Insurers of the "Belvedere," who participated in the former Distribution in 1854 as above mentioned.*

The Bombay Insurance Company.
The Bombay Insurance Society.
The Canton Insurance Office.
The Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Star Insurance Company.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Sons and Company.
The Native Insurance Society.
The Friends.
Huttasing Kiwrasing and Company.
Hindoostan Insurance Society.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Commercial Insurance Society.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to close Consignments—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mouton Claret, from Leary, Bordeaux | Rs. 10 per doz. |
| Pale Sherry, from A. Campbell & Co | „ 12 „ |
| Madeira | „ 26 „ |

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

| | |
|---|---|
| SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at | Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen. |
| R. R. Megg & Co.'s Red Seal | „ 20 „ |
| Do. Vino de Pasto

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1874.

The indications of higher rates of Exchange on London mentioned in our yesterday's report, have not been borne out. Rates for the present mail opened with a very buoyant but small quotations, while few offers seemed inclined to respond to the demand; and although in some instances our prices are unaltered, they are almost nominal, depending greatly on the business offering.

In Government Securities there is very little enquiry, and values remain unchanged.

Bank Bills, [illegible] sight ..... 1s 10¼d.
Credits, [illegible] ..... 1s 10⅛ to 1s 10⅛d.
Bank Bills, [illegible] ..... 1s 10¼d.
Bank Bills, [illegible] ..... 1s 10⅛d.
Credits, [illegible] ..... 1s 10 17/32d.
Documents, [illegible] ..... 1s 10 9/16d.
Bank Bills, [illegible] ..... 1s 10⅛d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight, 99d.
On Do. demand ..... 100d.

On Madras Bank Bills, sight ..... 99
Do. demand ..... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, to 224.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-and-a-half per cent. | 100½ to 100¾ |
| Four & half per cent. | 100½ |
| Four per cent. | 100½ |
| Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) | 101¾ |
| Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 | 103½ |
| 15 years' Debenture Loans | 109½ |
| 10 years' do. do. | 106 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | 114½ |
| Do. do. Market Rate | 114½ |
| New French Loan 3 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 | 1 per cent. prem. |
| New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 | 3 ,, ,, |
| Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond | 118 ex coupon. |

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans on Government Paper on demand | | 4 per cent. |
| Fixed Loans on | do. to 3 months' | 5½ ,, |
| Do. | do. over 3 do. | 6½ ,, |
| Do. | on Merchandize | 7½ ,, |
| Cash Credits | do. to 3 months' | 6½ ,, |
| Do. | do. over 3 do. | 6½ ,, |
| Do. | do. | 7½ ,, |
| Bank Bills | | 6½ ,, |
| Mercantile Paper | | 6 ,, |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 10-12 |
| Carolus ,, | ,, 230 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 222 |
| France | ,, 236 |
| Bar Silver | ,, 107½ |
| Gold Ava | ,, 17-2½ |
| Bar Gold 10-oz. English 100 touch | ,, 17 4 |
| Australian Gold ... 100 touch | ,, 17 |

### FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

LITTLE more doing by steamer for Liverpool at £2-17-6; sail rates firm.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | No ship |
| | Oilseed | |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 10s. 0d. |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £2 10s. 0d. nominal. |
| | Mymbolams | £2 5s. 0d. |
| | Coir bills | £1 10s. |
| | Seeds | £2 5s. 0d. |
| Havre | Cotton | No ship. |
| | Coffee | |
| Overland Steamers— | | |
| London | | £3 15s. 0d. |
| Venice | | £3 7s. 6d. |
| Trieste | | £3 7s. 6d. |
| Liverpool | | £3 5s. 0d. |
| Havre Cotton | | £3 15s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | Wheat | £2 17s. 6d. |
| | Seeds | £2 17s. 6d. |
| | Cotton | £2 17s. 6d. |
| Mail Steamers | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 20 per ton. |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 4 per bale nominal |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 4 per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 15 port charges. |
| Mauritius | | Nothing doing. |

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

MARKET firm for Alliance, Manockjee Petit, and other Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay closed steady.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value per sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 88 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,460 |
| 48,000 | 500 | all | 12 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 771½ |
| 80,000 | 500 | 100 | 12 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res. Issue | 285 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 8 p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,1.0 |
| 40,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China | 265 |
| 40,000 | 2811 | all | 12 pct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 450 nil. |
| 10,000 | 200 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 200 |
| 12,000 | 250 | 125 | 9 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 135 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 495 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| £20 | 13 3/20 | p.c. | G. I. P. Railway Consolt. dated Stock | 242 |
| £20 | 10 9/10 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares | 196 |
| £20 | 43 1/2 | do. | Ditto | |
| £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| £18 | 19 6/11 | do. | Do. New Shares | |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000 | 1,000 | all | Rs. 97 | Colaba Land C |
| 5,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Freres Land & Pier Co. Ld. |
| 700 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 200 p.c. | Mazagon Land |
| 5,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.c. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 625 | 1,250 | all | 112½ | Alexandra Spinning | 1,560 |
| 500 | 2,500 | all | 140* | Alliance Spinning | 2,850 |
| 500 | 2,000 | all | ... | Bhowanuggur M. & P. Co. | 1,975 |
| 300 | 1,000 | all | 50p. | Bombay United | 1,240 |
| 1,000 | 150 | 150 | 25* | Broach Mills | 190 |
| 2,500 | 2,000 | all | 90p. | Dharumsey Spinning | 1,820 |
| 750 | 2,000 | all | 200p. | Great Eastern | 2,750 |
| 250 | 1,000 | all | ... | Jeevraj Ballo Mills | 1,330 |
| 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 75 p. | Manockji Petit's | 1,470 |
| 900 | 1,000 | all | 100p. | Mozarjee Spinning | 1,300 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 150p. | Oriental | 4,000 |
| 200 | 2,500 | 400 | 400p. | Royal | 2,350 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | ... | Soonderjee Spinning | 1,575 |

* Purchaser to the half-year.

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 156 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 160 p.c. | Akbar Cotton Press Co... | 1,650 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 150 do. | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 950 |
| 102 | 500 | all | 15 p.c. | Albert Ginning Co. | 500 |
| 356 | 5,000 | 650 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co. | 215 |
| 156 | 12,000 | 11,500 | 100 p.c. | Apollo Press Co. | 5 8 0 |
| 20? | 2,500 | all | ... | Berar Cotton G. & P. Co. | 1,340 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200 p.c. | Bombay Press Co. | 1,070 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50 p.c. | Do New | 275 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 p.c. | Broach Cotton Co | 550 |
| 100 | 1,500 | ... | ... | Carwar Company | 900 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 40 * | Colaba Press Co. | 4,320 |
| 351 | 2,000 | all | 150p. | East India Press Co. | 2,700 |
| 150 | 5,000 | all | 500 * | Fort Press Co. | 5,250 |
| 200 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 75 p.c. | Framji Cowasji Press C. | 450 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | 70 p.c. | Present Press Co | 655 |
| 250 | 5,000 | 1,462 | 75 p.c. | Imperial Press Co. | 720 |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 60 p.c. | Mofussil Press & G. Co. | 595 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5 00 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld | 1,900 |
| 120 | 2,500 | 750 | 125 p.c. | Princeof Wales Press | 1,800 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | ... | Sassoon's Press Co. | 850 |
| 100 | 986 | 75 | 135 p.c. | Scinde Press Co. | 510 |
| 196 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 1,135 |
| 2? | 1,500 | 1,350 | Rs. 80 | Victoria Press, Madras | 1,175 |
| 12 | 250 | all | 40 p.c. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 850 |
| 456 | 1,000 | all | 80 p.c. | Volkart United Press Co. | 925 |

* Per share or the half year.

### SALES AND PURCHASES.

#### PIECE GOODS.

The market continues in the same state, and prices show little or no change. The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | pieces | Grey Jaconets | 40 in. | 20 yds. | 2½ | Rs. at Rs. | 2 | 6 |
| 600 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 44 | 20 | 2½ ,, at ,, | 2 | 7 |
| 500 | ,, | ,, | Shirtings | 40 | 20 | 6 ,, at ,, | 3 | 15 6 |
| 1,000 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 40 | 20 | 8½ ,, at ,, | 5 | 2 6 |
| 700 | ,, | White Jaconets | 40 | 20 | ,, | at ,, | 2 | 3 6 9 |

#### COTTON.

Reuter's of the 5th instant hardly shows any change in our previous quotations, and the market is reported to have been quiet but unchanged. Fair Dholleras is quoted at 5¾d. per lb., and Mid Uplands at 10½ cents. Surats are dull. The sales of the day are given at 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats, and of which 2,600 are on account of speculation and for export. The cotton market here has been quiet but steady with little or no alteration in rates. The following are closing rates :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old Dholleras | | Rs. 172 to Rs. 178 | |
| ,, Sawginee | | ,, 182 to ,, 183 | |
| ,, Vingorla | | ,, 170 to ,, 172 | |
| New Comrawuttee (Fe . delivery) | | ,, 202 to ,, 203 | |
| ,, Akote | (,, ,, ) | ,, 203 to ,, 205 | |
| ,, Broach M. G. | (March ,, ) | ,, 224 to ,, 226 | |
| ,, Hingunghaut | (Jan. ,, ) | ,, 237 to ,, 240 | |
| ,, Dholleras | (April ,, ) | ,, 186 to ,, 188 | |

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Candies Oli Dholleras | at Rs. | 161 |
| 10 | ,, New Ba see | at ,, | 189 |
| 25 | ,, Akote Feb. delivery | at ,, | 203 |
| 150 | ,, Dholleras (April) | at ,, | 186 |
| 25 | ,, Oli | at ,, | 179 |
| 50 | ,, New Nuggur | at ,, | 183 |
| 25 | ,, ,, | at ,, | 191 |
| 50 | ,, ,, | at ,, | 191 |
| 100 | ,, ,, | at ,, | 192-38 |
| 50 | ,, Hingunghaut (Jan.) | at ,, | 231 |
| 150 | ,, ,, F. F. B. | at ,, | 236 |
| 100 | ,, Gourawattee (Feb.) | at ,, | 203 |
| 150 | ,, ,, | at ,, | 202 |
| 125 | ,, Dholleras (April) | at ,, | 187 |
| 100 | ,, Barsee (29 h Feb.) | at ,, | 188 |
| 200 | ,, Kirkles (Feb.) | at ,, | 200 |

#### YARNS.

No sales have come to our notice

#### METAL.

Nothing important is reported.

## BHAUNGAUM AND CONRAWUTTEE RAILWAY.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Bhaungaum and Conrawuttee Railway for week ended 30th Dec.

| | Earnings. | Train Mileage. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | |
| Passengers | 176 12 7 | 104 |
| Goods | 387 15 9 | 119 |
| Electric Telegraph | 10 4 0 | 0 |
| Total | 575 0 3 | Total 280 |

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Sc Koina (s) | Profumo | Jeddah, Dec. 21. |
| | Sir J. R. Carnac (s) | McNeill | Carwar, Jan. 3. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Vicksburg | Webster | Liverpool. [patam. |
| | M. J. C. Bux | Nacoda | Tuticorin & Colaga- |
| | Wimbledon | Christie | Rangoon. |
| | Oorun (s) | Nacoda | Coast & Cutch. |
| | Pehlwan (s | Read | Goa. |

The barque Lois, Lowis, to False Point, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Koina to Aden and Jeddah
Steamer Lorne, to Liverpool.
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—27 fee

| Dec. & Jan. 1873. | Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M. | | | | | | Wind. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. | Temperature of the Air. | Wet-bulb Thermometer. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity of Air. (Complete saturation=1000.) | Amount of Cloud (0 to 10 the whole sky clouded.) | Maximum temperature of Air read at 10 A.M. on following day. | Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M. | General Direction. | Movements in 24 hours. |
| | In. | O | O | O | | | O | O | | Mls. |
| 29 | 29·526 | 74·7 | 67·0 | 61·4 | 672 | 0·0 | 87·6 | 67·8 | E, NE, ENE, WNW, NW. | 233 |
| 30 | ·919 | 74·8 | 67·2 | 62·3 | 683 | 0·0 | 90·7 | 67·2 | NNW, N, NNE. NNE, NE, ENE, NE, WNW. | 241 |
| 31 | ·809 | 74·3 | 68·7 | 62·7 | 685 | 3·4 | 79·6 | 66·9 | N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N. NW, WNW, NW. | 209 |
| 1 | ·917 | 74·9 | 69·3 | 63·8 | 764 | 0·6 | 80·5 | 68·9 | NW, ESE, SSW, SW, NNW. | 233 |
| 2 | ·982 | 72·5 | 65·3 | 61·3 | 680 | 2·4 | 77·1 | 67·8 | ENE, NE, N, NNE, NNW, N, NNE. | 301 |
| 3 | ·993 | 70·6 | 69·8 | 54·5 | 571 | 0·0 | 77·1 | 62·2 | NNE, N, NNE, N. NNW, N. | 376 |
| 4 | ·965 | 72·6 | 64·4 | 59·6 | 638 | 0·0 | 79·8 | 62·4 | N, NNE, N, NE, NW, NNW, N. | 386 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 270 |

## MILITARY

### ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 3.

Settle, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kirkee.

JANUARY 5.

Hughes, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

JANUARY 6.

Russell, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Bangalore.

### DEPARTURES—JANUARY 5.

Boyd, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Settle, Lieut, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Aden.
Eshalar, Captain, 21st Regiment, on sick leave, to Matheran.

JANUARY 6.

Richardson, Lieutenant, Bengal, 18th Regiment, to join, to Allahabad.
Dent, Captain, 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.
Gabb, Captain, 2nd Cavalry, to rejoin, to Deesa.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

*(Central Provinces Gazette,* Jan 3.)

Capt H Lland, Cantonment Magt, Jubbulpore, reported his arrival at Bombay, on the 12th Dec, from furlough to Europe, and is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, and posted to the Hoshungabad District.

Mr R Obbard, B C S, appointed to be an Asst Comr in the Central Provinces, is posted to the Hoshungabad District.

Mr D A Cameron, Extra-Asst Comr. Wardah District, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 19th ultimo, making over charge of his duties at Ringunghat to Mr J F Muir, Asst Comr, on the afternoon of the 18th idem.

The Chief Comr is pleased, under Section 5 of the Central Provinces' Courts Act XIV of 1865, to declare that the Court presided over by Capt E W C H Miller, Asst Comr, Mandla, shall be of the 4th grade, having juris liction up to Rs 1,000.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

*(Gazette of India,* January 3.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Col E M Ryan, Depy Comr, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, to be Comr of the Arakan Division in the room of Col J F J Stevenson, deceased.

The following temporary promotion in the Central Provinces Commission is sanctioned by the Govr Genl in Council :—

Maj C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comr, 2nd Class, to officiate as Depy Comr, 1st Class, from the 15 h Nov 1873.

The following temporary promotions in the British Burmah Commission are sanctioned by the Govr Genl in Council, with effect from the 13th Aug 1873 :—

Mr E F St. A. St. John, Asst Comr, 1st Grade, and Offg Depy Comr, 4th Gr de, to officiate as Depy Comr, 3rd Grade.

Capt M Furlong, Asst Comr 3rd (offg 1st) Grade, to officiate as Depy Comr, 4th Grade.

Capt M C Poole, Asst Comr, 3rd (offg 2nd) Grade, to officiate as Asst Comr, 1st Grade.

Mr C J Duke, Asst Comr, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd Grade.

Concurrent on the grant of extension of six months' leave to Maj E Thompson, C S I, Offg Comr, Sestapore Division, the following arrangements are temporarily made in the Oudh Commission :—

Lieut Col J Perkins, Depy Comr, to officiate as Comr, with effect from the date of receiving charge.

Mr W C Wood, Asst Comr, to officiate as Depy Comr, vice Lieut Col Perkins.

Lieut Col R Ousley, an Asst Comr in the Oudh Commission, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr during the absence on sick leave of Mr H S Harington, or until further orders.

The Rev Welborne Macarthy, appointed a Jun or Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 20th instant.

The Rev W Brock, M A, appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 20th instant.

Surgn J F Barfer, Offg Inspr Genl of Prisons and Dispensaries in the Central Provinces, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of Supt of Vaccination and Sanitary Comr for those Provinces, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on deputation of Surgn Maj S C Townsend, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Govt has been pleased to confirm the recognition, by the Govt of India, of Sir William Kennedy as Actg Vice-Consul for Denmark at Mombrin.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Bernard Lehmann as Consular Agent for Italy at Mozambique, vice Robert Hannay, resigned.

The provisional recognition by the Govt of India of Mr Gustav Diefenbach as acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta has been confirmed by H M's Govt.

H M's Govt has confirmed the recognition, by the Govt of India, of Mr Gustav Liefenbach as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

The services of the Hon. E W Ravenscroft and Col A T Etheridge, C S I, are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government, with effect from the date on which their duties on the Baroda Commission may terminate.

Capt V E Law, Supt of the Rajpootana (State) Railway Police, is granted subsidiary leave of absence for thirty days preparatory to his proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Mr F Holmwood, 2nd Asst to the Political Agent at Zanzibar, is reported as qualified in the Swahili language.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Gay, M A, received charge of the Office of Depy Comptr Genl from Mr H Fitzgerald before noon on the 23rd Dec 1873.

Mr J Westland received charge of the office of Depy Comr of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle, after noon on the 3rd Dec 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Maj Gen Sir James Brind, K C B, of the Royal Artillery, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, to fill an existing vacancy on the establishment.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieut Col (brev Col) Alexander Taylor, C B., R E., Chief Engr, Multi ry Works Branch, P W Department, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 29th Jan 1874

Lieut Col Thomas Pierce, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 2 years.

Lieut Col (brev Col) James Nowell Young, B S C., Depy Judge Advocate, for 2 years.

Lieut Col (brev Col) George McAndrew, B S C, Depy Inspr Genl of Pol ce, Punjab, and Offg Supt of Chumba, for 2 years.

Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that Unattached General Officers of the Indian Army and Staff Corps, who while resident at are home appointed to Divisional commands in India, will be placed on the same footing in regard to passages and passage money in proceeding to and returning from such commands as General Officers of the British Army under the Regulations in force.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut-Col De Symons Barrow, M S C.—28th Dec 1873.
Lieut-Col James Roper Boswall, M S C — 28th Dec 1873.
Lieut-Col James Davidson, M S C.—28th Dec 1873.
Lieut-Col George Towers Hilliard, M S C.—28th Dec 1873.
Lieut-Col James Smith Martyr, M S C.—28th Dec 1873.
Lieut-Col Charles Murray, B S C.—28th Dec 1873.

The following promotions by Brevet are made from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet—To be Major.

Capt James Scouce, B S C.—9th Dec 1873.
Capt Henry Archibald Mallock, B S C.—9th Dec 1873.

The undermentioned offic r, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut Alexander James Shepherd, B S C—20th Dec 1873.

Depy Surg Genl Thomas Hastings, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, from the 1st Janv 1874.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :—

Surg Maj George Richard Pemberton, M D., of the Medical Department, for 20 months—13 months and 14 days on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate—with effect from the 15th Dec 1873, the date of his de, arture from Bombay per Baroda.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Arthur Frederick Barrow, of the 105th R C t, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regt N I, 3rd Dec 1872.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Medical Department :—

Surg Maj G E Lamy, M D., of the Medical Department, Offg Depy Surg Genl, to be a Depy Surgn Genl, with permanent rank, from the 21st Dec 1873, vice Depy Surgn Genl T H Hendley, who vacates on the expiration of his tour of service in that grade.

Maj r Nicholl, R A, Comsy of Ordnance, 1st Cl ss, in charge of the Arsenal, Fort William, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to Proceeding on Furlough to Europe on private affairs.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Supy Lieut-Col (Major Genl) Robert John Hawthorne, Cavalry, to be Col, with Col's allowance, from Jan 1, 1874, agreeably to para 13 of Secretary of state's Despatch, published in G G O No 609 of 1873.

Supy Lieut-Col (Major Genl) Stephen Francis Macmullen, Cavalry, to be Col, with Col's allowance, from Jan 1, 1874, agreeably to para 13 of Secretary of State's Despatch, published in G G O No 609 of 1873.

Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) Edward Dayrell Watson, Infantry, to be Col, with Col's allowance, from Jan 1, 1874, agreeably to para 13 of Secretary of State's Despatch, published in G G O No 609 of 1873.

Major Philip Story, Infantry, to be Lieut-Col, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) E D Watson, promoted.

Capt G Young, Staff Corps, one of the late 66th, to be Major, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) E D Watson, promoted.

Supy Lieut Col (Lieut Genl) James Tranter, C B, Vc. Infantry, to be Col, with Col's allowance, from Jan 1, 1874, agreeably to para 13 of Secretary of State's Despatch, published in G G O No 609 of 1873.

Lieut Col (Brevet-Col) John Gordon, Infantry, to be Col, with Col's allowance, from Jan 1, 1874, agreeably to para 13 of Secretary of State's Despatch, published in G G O No 609 of 1873.

Major and Brevet Lieut Col (Captain in Staff Corps) C M Macgregor, Infantry, to be Lieut-Col, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) John Gordon, promoted.

Capt C L Woodruffe, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 68th N I, to be Major, from Jan 1, 1874, in room, of Lieut-Col (Brevet Col) John Gordon, promoted.

Major (Capt in Staff Corps) F W Powlett, Infantry, to be Lieut-Col, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut-Col (Capt in Staff Corps) C M MacGregor, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut-Cols.

Capt G A Way, Staff Corps, cadre of the late 86th N I, to be Major from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut Col (Capt in Staff Corps) C M MacGregor, removed from the li t of Regimental Lieut Cols.

Major Edward John McNair, Infantry, to be Lieut Col, from Jan 1, 1874, from Lieut Col (Capt in Staff Corps) F W Powlett, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut Cols.

Capt F N Walker, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 2nd European Bengal Fusrs, to be Major, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut Col (Capt in Staff Corps) F W Powlett, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut Cols.

Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Robe t Duffin, Infantry, to be Col, with Col's allowance, from Jan 1, 1874, agreeably to para 13 of Secretary of state's Despatch, published in G G O No 609 of 1873.

Major (Capt in Staff Corps) H W Gordon, Infantry, to be Lieut Col, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut Col (Brevet Col) R Duffin, promoted.

Capt F F J Toke, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 63rd N I, to be Major, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut Col (Brevet Col) R Duffin, promoted.

Major C W R Chester, Staff Corps, Infantry, to be Lieut Col, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut Col (Capt in Staff Corps) H W Gordon, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut Cols.

Capt M H Heathcote, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 10th N I, to be Major, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut-Col (Capt in Staff Corps) H W Gordon, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut Cols.

Major (Capt in Staff Corps) C H Cantor, Infantry, to be Lieut Col, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut Col (Major in Staff Corps) C. W. R. Chester, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut Cols.

Capt H Spalding, 104th Foot, Cadre of the late 3rd European Bengal Fusiliers, to be Major, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut Col (Major in Staff Corps) C W R Chester, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut Cols.

Major Spencer Grant Warde, Infantry, to be Lieut Col, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut Col (Capt in Staff Corps,) C H Cantor, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut Cols.

Capt W W Rume, Staff Corps, Cadre of the late 11th N I, to be Major, from Jan 1, 1874, in room of Lieut Col (Capt in Staff Corps) C H Cantor, removed from the list of Regimental Lieut Cols.

The names of the undermentioned officers who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, will be removed from the list of Regimental Lieut Col s of Cavalry :—

Lieut Col A Hall, Lieut Col R Macdonell, Lieut Col T Moore, consequent on the promotion of Sup. Lt.-at Col (Maj Genl) R J Hawtbourne to the rank of Col with Col's allowance.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed furl ugh to Eur pe on medical certificate :—

Capt Beilby Portens Hodgson, B S C, for 2 years.

The services of Lieut J DeB Lynch, Bo S C, late Offg 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The following list of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment permitted to return to duty and granted extensions of leave a c, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to Return.

Col C Lyons-Montgomery, Col J Marquis, Lieut Col T B Harrison, Lieut Col A R Osborn, Capt A G Hammond, Capt C A Carttew, Capt E C Corbyn.

Extensions of Leave.

Lieut Col O Wilkinson,—6 months, sick certificate.
Surgn Maj J C Annesley,—1 month; p ivate affairs.
Surgn A H Williams,—2 months, sick certificate.

Retirement.

Depy Surgn Genl C L Cox,—1st Dec 1873.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J Gordon, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from 25th Oct 1873.

Mr H O'Connor, Asct, 3rd Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts, to the Rawe Section.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col Sir E Leeds, Ex Engr, Kussowlie Division, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him, and made over charge of the Division to Capt B J Goldie, R E. Asst Engr, 1st Grade, on the afternoon of the 9th Dec 1873.

Mr D Morris, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is promoted from 3rd to 2nd Grade Asst Eng.

Mr F Hutchinson, Asst Controller, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Acct Genl, P W. Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for seventy-five days, with effect from the 6th Janv 1874, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt L Conway-Gordon, R E, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 5th Dec 1873, and has been placed on special duty from that date.

Mr. E. Douglas, Ass Eng, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley (State) Railway, is transferred to the N W Provinces, I rigation Branch.

Mr. W. Conlan, Acct 3rd Grade, on probation, attached to the Indus Vall-y (State) Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. E. Davies, Ass Engr, 3rd Grade, Neemuch (State) Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostani on the 6th Nov 1873.

Mr. L. Harrington, Acct 4th Grade, on probation, attached to the Rajpootana (State) Railway, is confirmed in his appointment.

Lieut Col J. F. Tennant, R. E., Ex Engr, 1st Grade, on special duty, reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 12th ultimo from privilege leave.

Messrs L. O'Toole and H P Milsom, Ass Engr, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, having passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, are promoted to the 2nd Grade, with effect from the 7th Nov 1873.

Mr G E Moore, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Holkar (State) Railway, has pa sed the examination in the Native languages according to the Departmental Standard.

With reference to P W Department Notification of the 16th Dec 1873, notifying the resumption by Major E C S Williams, R E., of his appointment as Dep ty to the Gov of India in the P W Department, Railway Branch, Col H Drummond, R E, Chief Engr, 2nd Class, will remain attached to the Secretariat until further orders.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

| | Date. | Mail. closes. | After. packet. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | Jan. 12 | 5-30 P.M. | 6-30 P.M. |
| Kurrachee | ,, 0 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Persian Gulf via Kurrachee | ,, 0 | 11 A.M. | 12 A.M. |
| Australian | ,, 10 | 4-30 P.M. | No after packet |
| China | ,, 13 | 4-30 P.M. | |
| Mauritius, Reunion, &c. | ,, 19 | 5-30 P.M. | 6 30 P.M. |

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

| | Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies. | Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies. |
|---|---|---|
| Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey | 8 8 | 8 0 |
| Belgium, Denmark, Offices Abroad, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia | 9 4 | 9 0 8 |

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—

Monday ..... 7 P.M. Jan. 12.

### POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

### POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

1. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
2. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
3. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per, cover.

### DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

| MAILS. | At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c. |

complaints, and has agreed to support herself during the investigation, and to return to Mulharao's palace in the event of a decision being given adverse to her, and in any case to abide by the counsels of the British Government.

Upon the discovery of the disease which has made its appearance amongst the Municipal bullocks during the past month, the Municipal Commissioner addressed the Health Officer upon the subject, offering certain suggestions for the prevention of the spread of infection which were at once acted upon by that officer. A notice in Marathi was posted up in conspicuous places, making known to the people the danger of the epidemic and the necessity for the adoption of remedies and preventive measures. A shed as a hospital for the reception of the diseased animals, was erected on the outside of the Arthur Road near to a drinking pool. Two sub-inspectors, who had been specially tutored, were posted at Sion and Mahim causeways, respectively, to prevent any diseased animals leaving Bombay, and to direct any diseased animals entering to be sent to hospital; and other careful precautions were adopted. The Health Officer, in his report to the Municipal Commissioner, states that he has met with hearty co-operation from the people, who have learned by previous experience the necessity of staying contagion; and, he remarks, "owners of healthy cattle are only too glad to point out the sick ones of their neighbours!" The Health Officer also suggests the burying of the animals upon the flats where the hospital is situated, as by taking them elsewhere the seeds of the disease might be scattered. He states that he had warned the inspectors to be on the look-out for poisoning, which is very often practised in cattle plague, the symptoms being somewhat similar, as they might possibly be confounded, and concludes by expressing a decided opinion that by a vigorous yet prudent administration of the measures adopted at the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner the disease will soon be crushed. A notification of the Bombay Government, dated the 3rd instant, approves the measures adopted, which, it says, appear to be very judicious.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## INDIAN CUSTOMS DUTY.

## SPAIN.

LONDON, 6TH JANUARY.

Mr. Gladstone by request of Mr. Fairweather of Manchester has promised to communicate with the Duke of Argyll respecting the protective effect of the Indian Customs duty of 5 per cent. on cotton and cloth.

MADRID, 6TH JANUARY.

Marshal Serrano has suspended the constitutional guarantees and is disarming the Volunteers. Serious fighting is reported from Saragossa; the Volunteers were disarmed. General Moriones being unable to advance on Bilbao has reimbarked at Santone.

LONDON, 6TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day closed quiet but steady. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾d.

In the Manchester market to-day there has been a slightly improved tendency.

The sum of £87,000 has been paid into the Bank of England, and the sum of £300,000 has been withdrawn for South America.

Arrival—Peshawur.

## THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 15th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

Mr. Nesfield, now Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Burmah, has been appointed to the substantive Directorship in Oudh, vacant since Mr. Browning's translation to the Central Provinces.

The services of the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft and Colonel A. T. Etheridge, C. S. I., are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government, with effect from the date on which their duties on the Baroda Commission may terminate.

The Secretary of State has finally decided that no guns shall hereafter be manufactured in India. Thus Cossipore, which has been a gun-foundry for so many years, will become simply a factory for the manufacture of projectiles and for repairs.

Lord Napier of Magdala paid a non-official visit to Bellary, while *en route* to Madras, arriving their late on New Year's Day, and early the following morning His Excellency made an inspection of the cantonment, military buildings, &c., &c.: from 12 to 1 o'clock he received visitors; and left for Madras by the 3-15 P.M. train the same day.

Certain Arabs, who arrived at Zanzibar from Unyanyembe on the 17th November, reported that Lieutenant Cameron and his party had reached the latter station in good health and were ready to proceed to Ujiji, there being no news of Dr. Livingstone to guide them or cause a change in the plan before proposed. This was the last advice received about Lieutenant Cameron's whereabouts. It was stated that Lieutenant Cameron, finding that he had exhausted all his supplies in reaching Unyanyembe from the coast, had taken up dolrs.2,000 of goods from the Arabs at local prices.

Mr. W. C. Graham, late Deputy Conservator of Forests in British Burmah, has been dismissed the service of Government, on account of charges established against him of illegally girdling and felling trees in the forests of the Sittang Division of that province, and a notification is now published in the *Gazette of India* to the effect that subsequent investigations having further established the most systematic and gross neglect of duty and other serious misconduct, and having also shown that the statements put forth by Mr. Graham to the Government were untrue! His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, deems it necessary to prohibit Mr. W. C. Graham's future employment in any department of the public service.

The Sultan of Burgash would appear to be feeling the loss of money consequent upon his abandonment of his former profitable slaving operations, and this perhaps accounts for the information received at the Foreign Office to the effect that though the war with Merambo still continues the Arab authorities were unable to prosecute their operations from news having reached them that His Highness Syud Burgash had refused to honor bills drawn on him for supplies to defray the cost of his troops. The reason assigned by His Highness for this proceeding was that the supplies were not applied to the purpose stated, but diverted to other uses. The gross amount of bills that have been so drawn is dolrs100,000. An agent has been sent to investigate the matter, but in the meantime trade is paralyzed and the settlement exposed to danger of attack.

An affair of honour lately took place at the Mauritius between two members of the fourth estate. We read in a Mauritius paper that Mr. Dainty took umbrage at some remarks written by Mr. Willman in the *Vert Vert Mauricien* and in consequence sent him a challenge. They met and Mr. Dainty was slightly wounded. The combatants were subsequently brought before the "Cour Correctionelle" of Port Louis and were each condemned to pay a fine of £ 30 and to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The Governor (on appeal) appears to have lessened the severity of the sentence by reducing the fine, but at the same time he warned the combatants that on the recurrence of a similar breach of the laws of Mauritius, he would allow justice to have its course.

## MILITARY ITEMS.

A Detachment of H. M.'s 89th Regiment will be located in the fort from to-morrow morning.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

The whole of the corps in garrison, Europeans and natives, will move out to camp on Monday morning the 5th instant.—*Id.*

The head-quarters 1-21st Fusiliers, a detachment of the same regiment, and the 17th N. I., arrived in Bangalore yesterday morning from Madras. The head-quarters 48th Regiment is expected in on Monday next.—*Id.*

In order to ensure a proper course of gymnastic training to British cavalry in India, an assistant instructor of gymnastics is authorized for each cavalry regiment on a staff allowance of eight annas a day for six days in the week. This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that unattached General officers of the Indian army and Staff Corps, who while resident at home are appointed to division commands in India, will be placed on the same footing in regard to passages and passage money in proceeding to and returning from such commands as General officers of the British army under the regulations in force.

## HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE IN SIND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, 26TH DECEMBER.

Pursuant to notice His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay, arrived here from Shikarpoor on the 19th inst. Considerable preparations had been made to receive him with *éclat*, and at a meeting convened and presided at by Colonel Dunsterville, our popular Collector, (to which all the Europeans in good appointments and natives of standing were invited) a sum of Rs. 2,000 was collected to defray the expenses of a reception that should be worthy both of so illustrious a Governor and also of the good citizens of Sukkur. The money was to be expended in the usual way, viz. in illuminations and fireworks. On the afternoon of His Excellency's arrival, the customary levée was held with the customary attendance of the "Sahib-logue" and swell natives. Foremost amongst the latter was His Highness Meer Ali Moorad, who, from all accounts, seems to be very popular with all classes, and whose arrival in his large carriage drawn by four iron greys caused quite a stampede amongst the "hoi polloi" who lined the roads to the Governor's camp.

Towards sunset His Excellency, attended by his aide-de-camp and the Collector, took a stroll along the bunder and expressed himself much pleased with the pretty scenery of the Indus, with its islands, on one of which is the fine old fort of Bukkur, and on the opposite bank the picturesque town of Rohree. The beauty of the view was much increased by the glowing tints of the setting sun sinking far away to the west below the level of the Indus. Those who have never been to Upper Sind can hardly imagine anything more beautiful than the sunsets just now, as, during the present month, the orb of day descends in a mass of crimson and gold, and disappears beneath the glassy surface of the now peaceful Indus.

The next afternoon the Governor crossed over to the Rohree side, and paid a return visit to His Highness Meer Ali Moorad. After his arrival, at about sunset, the illuminations commenced. Sukkur is peculiarly adapted for an exhibition of this kind, many of the buildings being situated on elevated ground. Chief amongst these is our Town Hall, which, with many bungalows, was bright with innumerable lights. The islands on the river were also illuminated, and a small temple on one of them was lighted up with remarkably good effect, and resembled a little fairy palace. Rohree, on the other side of the river, twinkled with thousands of lights, which, reflected in the placid river, added greatly to the beauty of the scene. In fact this year the illuminations are generally acknowledged to be better even than last year on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit, no doubt owing to experience having been gained. I must not omit to mention the minaret, which is part of a mosque erected by some former Ameer. It bears a curious resemblance to a light-house, being circular, and is over a hundred feet in height. There is a flight of steps to the top, whence a splendid view of the country can be obtained. Owing to several natives having indulged in the playful trick of throwing themselves off the top when either family or monetary matters went wrong, a kind of iron cage has been constructed to prevent such acts in future. But "to return to our mutton." The top of this tower being the only part accessible for an illumination, advantage was taken of it, and the result was, when the lamps were lit, a crown of fire appeared in the darkness of the night to be suspended from the sky. The domes below and other parts were also illuminated with wonderful effect, and did the greatest credit to those who had the management of it. This was the *chef d'œuvre* of the illuminations, and its success was greatly owing to the good taste and exertions of Mr. Mathieson of Sukkur, a young and rising engineer.

About 9 P.M. the fireworks commenced. These had been ordered from England, and were remarkably good, some of the rockets ascending to an immense height. An accident occurred which might have been attended with serious consequences. A heap of fireworks became ignited. Strange to say the same thing happened at Shikarpoor, when about half the fireworks were destroyed. This shows bad management somewhere, but no one could be blamed individually, as most of the "sahibs" in Sukkur were assisting, and the result proved the truth of the old adage, "Too many cooks spoil the broth." What seemed to cause the crowd irrepressible amusement, was, when a sky-rocket deviated from the vertical to the horizontal, and disappeared amongst the spectators, which, occurring several times, the fun and excitement were kept up with great spirit. Probably those who received a rocket in the pit of the stomach or in the eye may have failed to see where the joke really lay.

The entertainment concluded with some native fireworks which, though curious in design, appeared tame compared with those that had preceded them. His Excellency is said to have observed that the illuminations were the best that he had ever seen, and was also much pleased at the endeavours which had been made to give him so warm a reception. The following day being Sunday, Sir Philip's departure was postponed until Monday, when the camp broke up and moved on to Larkhana.

## TORPEDO ON THE BRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The supplement to the issue of your Church Gate Street contemporary for New Year's Day contains an article headed "The Defence of Bombay," which I beg permission to reply to very briefly in your columns. At the outset the writer, under the influence evidently of an attack of torpedo on the brain, fires a shot at our two fine turret ships, the Abyssinia and the Magdala, by describing them as being "armed only with four 18 ton 10 inch guns each, having no ram power, no torpedoes, little speed, and extremely bad accommodation." Now, Sir, if you will look over the list of England's iron-clad ships you will find that out of 53 broadsiders and turret ships 34 of them are inferior, nine about equal, and only ten superior to either of our monitors in weight of armour. So much then for the writer's assessment of the position of the Abyssinia and Magdala in the scale of war-ships as "fourth rate."

In his hasty anxiety to underrate the guns of our monitors the writer refers to certain "60 ton guns" as being "things of the present" and "weapons of the day"; but as a matter of fact I beg to state that the largest gun now in use weighs only 35 tons, and that H. M.'s Devastation is the only vessel at present armed with guns of this calibre. The 18 ton 10 inch guns of our monitors are, moreover, not such harmless weapons as the writer of "The Defence of Bombay" endeavours to make out, as they are able to land a projectile 400 lbs. in weight at a distance of four miles. The eight monsters which are now possess are, I maintain, amply sufficient to guard the first and principal line, but should a vessel by any chance succeed in evading their shot and shell, I venture to predict that our gallant R. A. would soon utilize some of the ordnance now lying idle" in a manner which would astonish the looked-for invaders.

Another charge against our monitors is that they are in an "incomplete condition," but strange to say they are exactly on the same "peace footing" as many of the harbour and coast defence ships at home, and that the monitors can be equipped for action in a few hours, which is all that is wanted.

It puzzles me, however, to think if our monitors are "incomplete" and "fourth rate" why one of them should be sent to defend Aden or Perim, as the writer of the article under remark suggests. Surely if Peter the Great (the celebrated Russian war ship) manages to steam clear of our Mediterranean fleet, "fourth rate" and "incomplete" as vessel would be simply of no use in offering resistance.

The suggested marine survey is surely most unnecessary. The fine old Indian Navy has done good service in this respect, and their charts cannot have become so useless as to justify the great expenditure of funds which a new survey would entail.

The writer of "The Defence of Bombay" is therefore, in my opinion, nothing more than one of those alarmists who are always raising a cry of wolf to suit their own purposes. Doubtless he seeks an appointment and desires to draw attention to his unrecognised merits. Torpedo on the brain is, I can assure you, a very dire disease and produces alarm in all who are attacked with it. At this moment I hear that there is amongst us an officer who suffers from this disease to such an extent that he has brought himself to such a state of nervousness that he sleeps every night in peaceful Bombay harbour close under our monster guns with a sword under his pillow! For my own part I fear no foreign invasion and am satisfied with the defence works of Bombay as they stand or are in progress, *pace* the "sea-going gunner" whose views I have been combating. NO FEAR.

## BOMBAY.

The Poor Box.—The Senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10, from Jaffer Sulliman and Co., contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Gun Carriage Department.—The removal of this establishment to Kirkee, which was to have occurred this month, has been postponed until further orders from Government.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 3rd January, was 55 feet 6 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet 2 tenths.

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held on Monday at Gowalia Tank Road concerning the death of one Jowna Dhurma, who died suddenly that day. The jury found that death was caused by heart disease.

From an advertisement in another column our readers will see that the special trains from Gallian to Narel on Saturdays, and from Narel to Callian on Mondays, for Matheran passengers, will be discontinued until further notice.

Arrest of a Mamlutdar.—It will be remembered that about two years ago, one Shreedhur Vittul, late a mamlutdar, had absconded, having appropriated a large sum of money belonging to Government. We learn from a Marathi paper that Shreedhur has been arrested at Madras, where he had been concealed for some time past.

The Suit against the Thakore of Kuar.—It will be remembered that the Ranee of Koth had filed a suit against the Thakore of Kuar, for the recovery of Rs. 84,000. The defendant was ordered to file a written statement on or about the 18th December last, but he has not done so as yet. He intends to apply to the High Court to get two months' further time to file the statement.

Colaba Branch Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary during the quarter ending 31st December 1873 amounted to 568, of which 166 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 91 Hindoos, 12 Musulmans, 19 Parsees and 44 Native Christians. Adult males 92, females 29, and children 45. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent fever, diarrhœa, bronchitis, rheumatism and ulcers.

Byculla Schools.—The annual *fête* given by the public of Bombay to those children of the Byculla Schools who have no friends to take them out during the Christmas vacation comes off this evening. The boys' play-shed has been decorated with bunting and evergreens, and is being illuminated with gas. There are also two Christmas trees—one for the boys, one for the girls—loaded with presents. During the evening, the Band of H. E. the Governor will play at intervals. A display of fireworks will conclude the proceedings. For the greater enjoyment of the children, they had a sumptuous feast yesterday in private.

A New Dak Bungalow, furnished and provided with necessary servants, will be opened at the Kareyli station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Nursingpore district, on the 15th January 1874. Travellers from Saugor for Bombay and Calcutta, will find Kareyli a more convenient place for taking the rail than going to Nursingpore; but travellers from Bombay or Calcutta for Saugor requiring palki daks will require to address the forwarding agent, Nursingpore, two days previous to arrival, to admit of arrangements being made for their daks from Kareyli to Saugor. With the opening of the Kareyli bungalow the temporary accommodation hitherto provided for travellers at Bamhni on the old Saugor road will cease.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT—WEDNESDAY, 8 P.M.

Hymn 89, Tune Olivet—No. 204.

Hymn 142, Tune, St. Michael—No. 205.

## SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque Lois, 380 tons, Captain G. Lowis, will sail to-day in ballast for False Point.

The ship Wimbledon, 1494 tons, Captain W. C. Christie, sailed yesterday in ballast for Rangoon.

The s.s. Ooeun, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and thirty-five deck passengers.

The s.s. Othello left Madras for London on the 3rd instant with the following passengers:—Mrs. Miller, three children and one East Indian nurse.

The ss. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Captain W. Pead, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Ashdown, and forty-nine deck passengers.

The s. s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 161 tons, Captain J. B. Melville, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Coast and Carwar (January 3rd) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—one gentleman, lady, and family, and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

The barque Lorton Vale, 299 tons, Captain Anderson, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Mauritius (November 12th) with a cargo of 5,215 bags sugar and 32 packages cloves, and Mrs. Anderson and three children as passengers. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The following passengers arrived by the s.s. Mecca at Madras on the 3rd instant. For Madras—Mr. Moraes, Mrs. Moraes, 1 child and ayah. For Calcutta—Mr. Alexander, Mr. Mercer, Major Barlow, Mrs. Barlow and child, Major Bernard, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Currie, Mr. Rouse, and Mrs. Rouse.

The s. s. Koina, 706 tons, Captain E. Profumo, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Jeddah (December 21st), calling at Aden with the following passengers:—Mr. A. Macpherson and seventeen deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Jeddah—27 bundles specie, 4 packages sundries, and 316 packages gum. From Aden—382 bags incense, 28 cases fishmaws, 177 packages gum, 1 bale gunny bags, 2 bundles ivory, 20 packages bhysabole, 12 packages aloes, 1 case merchandise, 1 case brass sheets 4 bags coffee, 150 slabs tin, and 1 bundle carpets. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Essa bin Khullifa.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

| High Waters. Time. | Height. | January. | Low Water. Time. | Height. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H. M. | Ft. In. | | H. M. | Ft. In. |
| 2 7 m | 5 5 | | 8 22 m | 3 2 |
| 2 6 a | 2 9 | Wednesday ... 7 | 8 8 a | 4 0 |
| 2 53 m | 5 2 | | 9 6 m | 3 7 |
| 3 11 m | 2 2 | Thursday ..... 8 | 9 41 m | 3 10 |
| 3 14 m | 2 2 | Friday ..... 9 | 9 27 a | 3 2 |
| 3 29 a | 5 10 | | 10 27 m | 3 1 |
| 3 51 m | 3 7 | Saturday ..... 10 | 10 20 a | 1 8 |
| 4 32 a | 1 8 | | 11 19 m | 3 3 |
| 4 36 m | 3 11 | Sunday ..... 11 | 11 24 a | 1 1 |
| 5 40 a | 1 8 | | 0 11 m | 3 9 |
| 5 22 m | 2 9 | Monday ..... 12 | | |
| 5 58 a | 2 11 | | 0 58 | 3 6 |
| 6 14 m | 2 3 | Tuesday ..... 13 | 1 46 | 3 3 |
| 8 19 a | 3 0 | | 2 34 | 3 3 |

Moon—Last Quarter, 11th, 0h. 46'4m. A.M.

## MADAME GODDARD'S LAST CONCERT IN BOMBAY.

We regret to say that last night Madame Arabella Goddard gave her last concert in Bombay. We wish that she could be persuaded to stay and delight us with one more exhibition of her splendid talents, but we are afraid that this cannot be done, as she and her concert party are already advertised to appear in Calcutta. Our regret is reasonable, for while we have never had such a musical celebrity among us as Madame Goddard, we are convinced that we "shall not look upon her like again" for many a long day to come. European artists of the first rank somehow avoid India. If Madame Goddard's example will induce a change in this respect we shall be glad, but we doubt it, notwithstanding that her reception hitherto in the country has been such that she cannot surely regret her visit to it. One thing Madame Goddard has done for Bombayites which deserves their gratitude. She has suddenly given us a relief from the "so-so" celebrities who haunt India, and has introduced a bit of England and its high-class entertainments. That the almost momentary picture is about to vanish with her we are sorry for, although at the same time we are thankful that she has come to India and made, as regards valuable musical entertainments, "a sunshine in a shady place" which will be remembered for a long time by all who have had the good fortune to hear her on this occasion.

But to return to the concert. It was successful both as regarded audience and performers, the former being exceedingly numerous, so that the Town Hall was filled, and the latter nearly all that could be desired. The programme was choice—here it is:—

PART FIRST.

1. DUET.. "Belisario" ..... *Donizetti.* Mrs. Smythe and Signor Susini.
2. ARIA... "I Vespri Siciliani" (Opera, Palermo ..... *Verdi.* Signor Susini.
3. SOLO....Pianoforte: Sonata in A major, Andante, with Variations, Minuetto and Trio, Finale; Turkish Dance ..... *Mozart.* Madame Arabella Goddard.
4. SONG.... "Who's at my Window?" ..... *F. A. Osborne.* Mrs. Smythe.
5. ARIA... "Non piu Andrai" (Nozze di Figaro) ..... *Mozart.* Signor Susini.

PART SECOND.

1. SOLO... Pianoforte: Andante with Variations on the "Harmonious Blacksmith" ..... *Handel.* Madame Arabella Goddard.
2. SONG ... "Bird of the Greenwood," ..... *Wallace.* Mrs. Smythe.
3. ARIA..... "Pregheirs, Nabucco" ..... *Verdi.* Signor Susini.
4. SOLO.... Pianoforte: Irish Fantasia, "Erin," introducing "My Lodging is on the cold ground," "The Minstrel Boy," composed expressly for Arabella Goddard by ..... *Sir F. Benedict.* Madame Arabella Goddard.
5. DUO.... "Don Giovanni" ..... *Mozart.* Mrs. Smythe and Signor Susini.

The first item was taken in admirable time, but the Signor's terrific voice overweighted the lady's, and this detracted somewhat from the success of the piece. In the aria from the "Sicilian Vespers," however, Signor Susini exercised a great influence upon the audience, his massive voice being softened by the great pathos which he threw into the lovely address to Palermo. The third item brought forward Madame Goddard, who was enthusiastically received. She very soon quelled the applause, and engaged the audience's attention in another way than applauding. From the first airy touch on the piano till the conclusion of the allegro movement she kept her hearers enthralled. During the various movements there were marvels of execution, but among the audience not a hand was clapped—they forgot to do so simply because they were spell-bound. The lovely andante, with its exquisite soft touches, the very lightest of which could be heard in the furthest part of the room, such was the skill of the executant, and the rapid finale were alike masterpieces of execution. Madame Goddard could have had an encore had she chosen, but she simply bowed her acknowledgments. Mrs. Smyth's sweet song "Who's at my Window?" and Figaro's amusing aria "Non piu Andrai," sung with all the requisite humorous expression, concluded the first part of the programme. Madame Goddard next played the "Harmonious Blacksmith, with Variations," and Handel's enchanting theme was wrought out under her fairy fingers in original shade, which only a talented performer such as she is could create. "Bird of the Greenwood," Mrs. Smythe's song, was very prettily delivered, although in the difficult pianissimo echoes her voice was not always under control. She was encored, however, and gave Reichardt's love-worn ballad "Love's Request." Signor Susini followed with the "prayer" from "Nebuchadnezzar," and interpreted the noble and grand spirit which characterises the composition with much feeling and skill. Madame Goddard again appeared. The intricacies which Sir Jules Benedict has woven for her in twisting together the sweet melodies, "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground" and the "Minstrel Boy" were unwound by her with unerring precision. She was encored most warmly, in consequence of which she kindly returned and played "Home, sweet Home," with variations. Of how the melody was performed alone, how it was enveloped in a volley of sweet sounds, and how it reappeared again in its own full beauty, we could not give our readers any idea. Madame Goddard's playing is something to be heard and seen, but cannot be described. The duet "La ci darem," from "Don Giovanni," concluded the concert. Signor Inzoli officiated as conductor with great ability. The applause which was given by the audience before leaving the hall testified how warmly the evening's entertainment had been appreciated, and in biddings farewell to Madame Goddard and her assistants we know that we will be but echoing the feelings of European Bombay if we wish them prosperity during the remainder of their sojourn in the East.

Since writing the above we have much pleasure in announcing another evening's entertainment by this accomplished lady, which is announced to take place on Friday evening. We refer our readers to an advertisement appearing elsewhere.

## THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN THE SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Havelock, Revenue Commissioner, has forwarded to the local Government the following interesting summary of the reports of the several Collectors, Southern Division, on the general character and prospects of the season 1873-74.

Poona.—2. The rainfall during the year was not seasonable, either for the khurreef or rubbee crops in this collectorate excepting in the Mawul and Poorundhur talookas, and the rubbee district of Indapore. In the western district, the early crops have been reported to be good in Mawul and south-eastern and northern parts of Haveli, and tolerably fair in Joonere and Khed talookas. From insufficient rainfall in the early part of the season in the Mulshi petta under Haveli the crop suffered considerably, and were also somewhat damaged by the heavy late rains. In the eastern district the khurreef crop is reported to be fair in the Poorundhur talooks, middling in Seroor, and indifferent in Bhimthuree and Indapore. The outturn in the last two talookas is stated to be very trifling. The prospects of the rubbee harvest are reported to be good in the Poorundhur talooks, fair in Indapore, and middling in the remaining part of the eastern district. The yield is estimated at 12 annas in the rupee in Indapore, 10 annas in Seroor, and 8 annas on an average in Bhimthuree. The prospects of the cotton season are stated to be gloomy for want of seasonable rainfall. The outturn is estimated at only 6 annas in the rupee. The public health was generally good throughout the collectorate. Cattle disease slightly prevailed in Mawul and Jooneer talookas, and in pettas Mulshi and Ambegaum under Haveli and Khed respectively.

Sattara.—3. During the season under report the fall of rain was, on the whole, seasonable and plentiful. The Walwa mamlutdar reports that it was scanty in some parts of his talooka. Both the khurreef and rubbee crops are in good condition. The khurreef crops will yield a good harvest. The rubbee crops also promise well. Some of the mamlutdars report that if the rubbee crops are favoured with a shower of rain in January or February next they will yield a good harvest. Fever and dysentery prevailed to a slight extent during the season under report. The public health was on the whole good. Disease among cattle prevailed slightly in some talookas, especially in Walwa and Patun.

Kulladghee.—4. Owing to the late date at which the rain commenced to fall this year the khurreef crops are only middling. The rubbee crops require more rain should none fall the Collector apprehends that not more than 6 annas in the rupee will be realized. Cholera did not make its appearance at all in this collectorate during the year. Cattle disease prevailed throughout the collectorate to a slight extent, and about 86 head of cattle died therefrom.

Canara.—5. The fall of rain was at first favourable in this collectorate, but in August there was a scarcity of rain throughout the district. Later the season improved, but in many places the crops were very light from a short fall of rain. The season was on the whole only a moderate one. Fever, small-pox, dysentery, and cattle disease prevailed more or less throughout the year under report.

Belgaum.—6. The rainfall was seasonable for the rice crops in the talookas of Belgaum and Chikodi, but in some parts of the Beedee and Sumpgaum talookas they suffered to a slight extent from want of rain. In the Sumpgaum and Chikodee talookas damage to the early crops was also caused to some extent by locusts, but with these exceptions the khurreef crops are reported on the whole to have yielded an average harvest throughout the collectorate. Except in the talookas of Uthni and Gokak, the rubbee crops are in a thriving condition and promise a good harvest. Paucity of rainfall in Gokak and dry winds in Uthni have caused considerable damage to these crops. The cotton crops, it is stated, do not seem likely to yield a good harvest this season: they are in a middling state. Fever prevailed in the Beedee talooks, and a few cases of dengue fever occurred in some villages of the Sumpgaum talooks. Cattle disease appeared in the Chikodee talooks, but to a slight extent.

Sholapore.—7. The rainfall during the year was on the whole an average one. In the Barsee and Sholapore talookas it was above, and in the other talookas below, the average. Excepting in the talooka of Sangola, the fall at the commencement was seasonable for sowing of the khurreef crops. A drought, however, followed and continued long enough for most of the early crops to die off, consequently the yield of the khurreef is estimated to be below the average, viz. 6 annas in the rupee. The sowing of the rubbee was retarded in the four talookas of Pundherpore, Sangola, Madha and Kurmala as the rainfall in September was insufficient, and there was no further fall until after the middle of October. Subsequently, when the seed was coming up, the rain again held off. The yield is not therefore expected to be very good. It is now estimated at eight annas in the rupee. It is said a fall of rain even now would be beneficial and would raise the estimate to 12 annas in the rupee. The public health was remarkably good and free from any epidemic. In the Kurmala talooka 265 head of cattle died from disease.

Ahmednuggur.—8. The monsoon began favourably and the khurreef crops were sown in good time. The crops promised well at first, but owing to want of rain from the 15th July to end of August they began to dry up; subsequently there was a good fall of rain, which much improved them. The yield may be estimated at a little above the average, *i. e.*, about ten annas in the rupee. The rubbee crops were sown in good time, but the rain which subsequently fell was for some time insufficient. Early in November there was a heavy fall of rain in most talookas, which did much good, but in many places the crops suffered from drought. On the whole, the yield may be estimated at above the average, viz. about 12 annas in the rupee. It is stated that the supply of water at the end of the hot weather will probably be deficient, but that grass and fodder are plentiful. The general state of public health was good.

Dharwar.—9. The fall of rain was scanty and unseasonable at the commencement of the season in almost all the talookas; consequently the early crops were not sown to the full extent in some talookas, and in Nowlgoond and Roan no khurreef crops were sown throughout almost the whole talookas. Towards the north side of the Dumbul talooka every sign of failure is said to be apparent. In the Nowlgoond talooka the last two seasons have not been good as regards the early crops, and the consequence is a scarcity of fodder for cattle, and the people have already, as far as possible, sent their cattle to the jungle districts to graze. For late crops the rain was moderate and timely in some talookas. The rubbee crops are reported to be not generally in good condition. The yield from cotton is estimated at from four to twelve annas. The cotton plants in Karajgi and Savanoor were attacked by insects. In certain villages of the Nurgoond petta, scarcity of drinking water was felt for about two months in the year. In Kode and Karajgi the state of public health was good. Dengue fever prevailed for some time in Dharwar, Hooblee, Nowlgoond and petta Mudargi. Fever and ague were also prevalent in the talookas of Nowlgoond, Dumbul, Bunkapore and Kalghatgi. Cattle disease prevailed slightly in petta Denuri Hooblee, Bunkapore, Hungul, Ranebednore, Kalghatg, and Savanoor.

By a report as late as 17th instant, the Dharwar Collector intimates apprehensions of considerable failure of the harvest and of means of subsistence of the labouring classes in talookas Roan, Nurgoond, Nowlgoond, and the northern parts of Dumbul, unless rain should fall soon. The Collector has raised the question of additional public works to alleviate the probable pressure of want among the poorest classes in the talookas suffering from drought, and it is under consideration.

Ruthaghery.—10th. The early rainfall was copious and opportune throughout the collectorate, and the crops generally promised a fair harvest. Later in the season, however, owing to a scanty fall and intermissions of the monsoon, the crops suffered in some talookas. Except the talookas of Deogud, Malwan, Sungmeshwur and Khed fever, small-pox, and dysentery prevailed to a slight extent throughout the district. Dysentery prevailed in the Malwan talooka and is reported to have resulted in the death of 178 persons in the Soobha and of about 79 in the Vingorla petta division. Cattle disease made its appearance in certain talookas.

11. To sum up, the districts in which the season appears to be most favourable are Sattara and Ahmednuggur. Canara and Rutnaghery are rather below the average, while there is much fluctuation in different parts of Poona, Sholapore, Kulladgee, Belgaum and Dharwar, some portions of the last-named district giving serious anticipations of extensive failure. The cotton prospects are not favourably reported.

## ADEN NEWS REPORT.

FROM THE 18TH TO THE 25TH DECEMBER 1873.

The field force despatched to the interior some weeks ago returned to Aden from Zeida on the 20th December. The Aden Troop proceeded to Raha, the chief town belonging to the Howsbeebee Sultan, which was found deserted. The Sultan, who had given Government some trouble for several months past, had fled to the highlands with his family, abandoning his forts and the districts he had encroached upon.

The Austrian corvette Hetzland is now in harbour. The Kwangtung has returned from the Red Sea, having succeeded in getting s. s. Cerdic off a reef, after discharging 250 tons of valuable cargo from her. Both the Kwangtung and Cerdic returned to Perim harbour, where the latter re-embarked her cargo and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

The troops recently returned from the interior are suffering somewhat from fever. British troops have been able to withstand the effects of the heat during the day and the damp and cold by night better than the native troops.—Supplies are plentiful.

The Glasgow, Thetis, and Columbine are shortly expected at Aden. The Wolverine and Philomel are in port.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

A Holy Mission from the Atalik Ghazee.—Two men sent by the Atalik Ghazee with gifts to be distributed at Mecca to various shrines and institutions had arrived at Ladakh and gone on to India. One is the son of Umar Bai, a trading agent of the Atalik, who has often come to India.

Ladakh Trade.—In the through traffic with India, 15 horseloads had arrived at Ladakh and 10 gone *viâ* Cashmere, while 45 had arrived from Yarkund, and three started back. In the local trade with the Maharaja's other territories 15 horseloads had come in and 30 gone out; 30 had come from Chinese territories and none gone.

The Declining Influence of Ladakh.—Traders continue to arrive at Ladak from the north, chiefly by the shayok or winter route; almost all are going down to India, having brought more money or gold-dust than goods, with a view of making cash purchases in the Indian bazaars. Some of the Indian traders at Ladakh, finding this to be the case, have determined to take their goods on to Yarkund. Thus Ladakh is tending more and more every year to become a mere half-way house to the centers, instead of as formerly the terminus of the caravans from either direction, and the place where all transactions of barter sale took place.

The Baralacht Route to India.—The continued fine weather had induced some of the traders, notwithstanding the advanced season of the year, to attempt the journey down by Lahoul. Hajee Nasar Khan, an old Pathan, who, after serving some years in the Bombay infantry, engaged in the trade of Central Asia [where he has been some 35 years], had arrived with his son. He received several most severe bullet wounds during the siege of Yarkund by the allied Tunganees and Yarkund rebels, which he materially contributed to the defeat of the Chinese by applying his experience of European war operations to the blowing down of a great portion of the wall of the fortress by means of a mine. His son was in the service of the Atalik and was of use to Mr. Forsyth's mission in 1870. This old man, after resting at Ladakh only one day, suddenly determined to try the Baralacht route, and no arguments could deter him from carrying out his intention. The great preference shown to this route [Kulu] by the traders was further proved by the fact that as soon as Hajee Nasar Khan declared his intention of going that way he was joined by four other merchants, who had intended to go down *viâ* Cashmere.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

## APPENDIX.

No. 2.—CHIEF RESIDENT ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Bombay, 10th Oct. 1873.

No. 3296 of 1873.

To C. Currey, Esq., Agent.

Sir,—With reference to the revenue account for the half-year ended 30th of June last, I have already certified that the way and works of the Company's line have been maintained in good condition and repair during the half-year, and it may be satisfactory to add that the good condition of the line has been maintained throughout the monsoon season now terminated.

2. The expenditure on ordinary maintenance including Rupees 51,900 for renewal of sleepers in the half-year, has been Rupees 3,14,000. This sum is an increase on the total of the corresponding half of the year 1872, but there has been an additional length of line maintained, and the accounts show a slight reduction of cost per mile on ordinary maintenance, the cost having been, per mile of line, Rupees 878.

3. To the ordinary maintenance charges have been added Rupees 2,21,228 in addition to Rupees 2,00,000, reserved from last half-year, Rupees 1,89,000 of the amount being on bridge reconstruction account; Rupees 10,360 for keeping up temporary river diversions before the completion of the bridges over the Damaunganga, Par, and Orunga Rivers, and a sum of Rupees 35,363 for new works, from which latter sum has to be deducted Rupees 13,500, expended on works and charged to revenue in the previous half-year, but for which a refund from capital has since been made by order of Government. These several additions bring the charge against revenue for the half-year to Rupees 5,30,000.

4. In addition to the Par, Orunga, and Damaunganga bridges, the new works include strengthening works necessary to the Saumtra, Mindola, and Taptee River bridges, and the alteration and improvement of the goods yard at Ahmedabad by the substitution of a fan of sidings for a traffic yard, with numerous turn-tables.

5. In the charge for new works is one

## OUR FRUITS.

*(Friend of India.)*

A CONTROVERSY of some interest has recently sprung up in several of the English horticultural papers as to the value, beauty and flavour of Indian fruits, the mango forming the chief subject of discussion. One writer makes the rabid assertion that a common Swede turnip positively possesses more of a fruit flavour than either pomegranate, custard apple, pomelo, sweet orange or melon, while another politely insinuates that the man holding such an opinion must be a fit compoop.

Let us first look into the virtues of that prince among eastern fruits, the mango, or the *Mangifera Indica* of botanists. It was first described by Garcias ab Orto and the Arabic-polyglot names of the cultivated sort are all derived from the Sanscrit *Mahaphala*. Through European agency, however, the corrupted form of the Sunda name *Ion* the wild mango has spread from the Philippines to Madagascar and extended even to the West Indies. The varieties are about equal to those of the apple, but the quality is far more difficult to judge of from outward appearance. Some mangoes are as small as an egg and others larger than cocoa-nuts; some are elongated and some globular and they are of all shades of colour, from green to a bright orange red. The taste of this fruit varies much, some savouring of butter, others of pine-apple and some of orange, while not a few possess distinct flavours of their own. The best mango is that which is the least stringy and has the least taste of turpentine in the vicinity of the stalk, where a slight aromatic flavour is not objectionable. A bad mango has been compared to a bad carrot and perhaps more aptly to "tow and turpentine," but the character of the inside can seldom, as we have said, be judged from outward appearances. A species of mango grown in Hyderabad produces double and triple fruit, and years ago there was in the town of Cochin a tree which seldom allowed a month to pass without fruit appearing on its everbearing branches. Mango cultivation has been attempted with considerable success in the Botanical Gardens in Regent's Park, at Kew, and at a number of private establishments. But in England horticulturists unfortunately believe that the biomass needs a moist atmosphere. They therefore in most cases syringe it and thus destroy almost every chance of obtaining fruit. The tree, which is slow growing, attains to the size of the English oak but its wood is soft and easily decays. In some parts of India no orthodox Hindoo would think of plucking the fruit of his mango grove till what he calls a marriage of trees has taken place. The tamarind is generally chosen as the bride. The ceremonies are conducted with great pomp by Brahmins who are well paid.

So much praise cannot be given to the pomegranate, the pretty bright flower of which looks well in sunny garden nooks. Great disappointment is usually experienced in first tasting the fruit. It is mentioned in the Bible and by Hippocrates and forms the Punicum-Malum, Granatum, and Balaustium of Pliny who held a seedless variety, the Appyrenum, to be the most agreeable. With the latter kind, the famous pomegranate of Balabagh, in Mazanderan, is probably identical, as it also is without seed. The netted custard-apple has been termed the finest fruit in the world. Its *habitat* is uncertain, but Dr. Birdwood, who has studied the economic products of Western India most thoroughly, suggests South America. We find no earlier reference to it than that of Van Sheede. Next comes the pomelo, of which there are many varieties—coarse grained and delicately grained, with thick rind and with thin; with pulp of white, of amber, orange and bright rose red, but all alike having finely formed blossoms whose exquisite perfume spreads far and near. A writer in the *Field* says some of the finest he ever tasted came from the Chusan Archipelago, at the time when Chusan was held by our troops. Then there is the sweet orange, which, however, is rather insipid; the many species of melons; the jelly-like leechi, a Chinese fruit that grows plentifully in Bengal, and others too numerous to describe. That historic fruit the fig, too, flourishes in the Deccan. About this the ancient annalists relate many anecdotes, but Pliny, we think, tells the most striking. He says that "Cato, burning with mortal hatred to Carthage, anxious too for the safety of his posterity, and exclaiming at every sitting of the Senate that Carthage must be destroyed, one day brought with him into the Senate-house a ripe fig, the produce of that country; exhibiting it to the assembled senators, 'I ask you,' said he, 'when do you suppose this fig was plucked from the tree?' All being of opinion that it had been but lately gathered,—'Know then,' was his reply, 'that this fig was plucked at Carthage the day before yesterday—so near is the enemy to our walls!'" Immediately after this episode the third Punic war began and, at last, the rival of Rome fell by a fig!

With the natives of this country the *Ficus religiosa* has many memorable associations. It is generally found near Hindoo Pagodas and it is believed that Vishnoo was born amongst its foliage where the gods now delight to sit listening to the rustling of the leaves. In village communities, it is under this tree that persons suspected of evil doings are questioned on their oath. This they do by taking one of the leaves in their hands and invoking the curses of the gods upon them and theirs if they speak not the truth. The Syrian Christians assert that the wood of the Cross was of this tree, and thus they account for the aspen-like trembling of the leaves of the sorrowing boughts. On the other hand, the Boodhists affirm that their great teacher was fond of reclining under its shade when on earth and that the leaves have been in a state of incessant ecstatic motion ever since.

And what will match our plantain? The name of this world-renowned and unceasing fruit some derive from Musa, the physician of Augustus and brother of Euphorbus, and others see its origin in the simple Arabic word *Muza*, or taste, signifying that the plantain is the relish of the palate. With reference to the *arbori nomen pulo, pomo ariema* of Pliny, Humboldt quotes from a certain writer to the effect that the Romans mistook the word *phata* fruit, for the name of the tree, whilst *vavana*, changed by the Greeks to *ouvana*, was eventually transformed into *ariena*. The leaf of the plantain has been compared to the wing of a bird and the plant itself thought by some to be the "Tree of Life" of the Garden of Eden and by others, the "Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil." St. Pierre observes that the violet cone at the end of a branch of plantains, with the stigmas peering though like gleaming eyes, might well have suggested to the guilty imagination of Eve the semblance of a serpent, tempting her to pluck the forbidden fruit it bore. The original *habitat* of the plantain was according to Dr. Birdwood, from the valley of the Euphrates along the whole of the sub-Himalayan tract, before the Deccan was joined to Asia by the formation of the alluvial plain of Hindustan. The stem of the plant with its crown of large green leaves polished and wonderfully veined, renders the plantain one of the most beauteous objects of the Tropics. It shares the finished grace of the sacred Palm of Delos—

Earth ne'er knew to bear
A plant so stately, or a nymph so fair.

Its golden fruit, each cluster forming a man's burden, contains every element of animal nutrition. It is "mixed with fragrant principles in such proportion, that at once it possesses all the wholesomeness and nourishing taste of the finest wheaten bread and the attraction of the most delightful confection." It is more easily cultivated and more prolific than the potatoe. Well may it have been the primeval food of man, exclaims a certain writer, who holds that if any real plant was present to the mind of the author of Genesis, it was the same as the *Soma* of the Vedas and *Hom* of the Zend Avesta.

Let all who have taught themselves to deprecate Indian fruits generally take to mind this saying of an old gourmand—"True, I have lost my health in India; my liver is gone, and I have nothing before me but a few years of suffering; but—have I not eaten of the mangoes of the land!" The expectations of new-comers as to tropical fruit are raised high by friends at home who have "read" and by friends on the voyage who have "tasted," till, on arrival—and that is usually during the cold season when the best of the fruits are not—they express nothing but disappointment and live in hope till the mangoe tree once more bears its brassy burden. And then, ten to one, in their hurry they eat a bad specimen and after that indulge in comparisons, in which turnips and turpentine figure conspicuously, to the end of the chapter.

## CHINA'S FUTURE PLACE IN PHILOLOGY.

It may be premature to call Pigeon English a language. It is only the beginning of one. Although facts can be expressed by it, it is in a most defective condition; so much so, that an Englishman, when he first reaches China, is very much amused at what seems to him a relic of Babel. If it should be his fate, to remain in the country, he dislikes to adopt it; his sense of good manners makes it distasteful to him to speak such a jargon, for it sounds like making a fool of the party addressed. Here we get an evidence of the power of growth which this infantile speech is possessed of, for he never relinquishes the one he has to speak it, he is forced by the necessity of the case to do so. I was only a traveller for a few months in China, but I found myself obliged to acquire the habit of speaking what seemed to me, at first, nonsensical rubbish. It could not get on without it. On my arrival I get a Chinese servant—servants in China are all called "boys," in fact, this is one of the words of Pigeon English; and it is scarcely necessary to state that it is not derived from the Irish. It is usual to breakfast about twelve o'clock, and it is customary to have some tea, toast, and perhaps an egg, served in your bedroom when you get up, and before dressing. The first morning I expressed my wishes on this matter in my usual way of talk, and "boy" went off smiling, as if he understood my meaning; but as he did not come back, I made some inquiries at my friends in the house. They asked what I said to the "boy," and I repeated the words as near as I could recollect them, to the effect that I wanted some breakfast, and would like it immediately. I was then told that I might as well have talked Greek to him, and that I ought to have said, "Catches some chow-chow chop-chop." *Chow-chow* is understood in this as regarding to eat, and the last double word is equivalent to "quick, quick." Had I been a comic actor, and the ordering of my breakfast been a farce, it might have been possible to deal that I was saying the right thing at the wrong. That not being my "pigeon" I felt reluctant to do it; but when eating, drinking and all your wants are found to depend upon its use, you soon give in; and, here is the source of growth in the language, and the reason why it advances and spreads in China. One would suppose that such a mode of speaking could only have a temporary existence, but these facts are given to show that such will not be the case, and that there is no chance of its dying out. On the contrary, we have the Chinese now adopting it among themselves as a means of communication. There is nothing new in this; it is only history repeating itself. We have on record the growth of other languages which must have begun under similar conditions. A notable instance of this is the language known as Hindostanee. Its origin dates from the Mahomedan conquest of India. It was named the Oordoo, or "camp language," because it grew up in the "camp" of the invaders. The conquerors and the conquered spoke entirely different languages, and as a consequence their means of communication at first must have only been fragmentary. Each, however, acquired broken bits of the other's speech, and time at last welded the whole into a language. It as now a grammar based on the Hindoo or Sanscrit, and as ample dictionary, where it will be found that about three-fourths of the words belong to the language of the invading power. This has long been the linguafranca of India. Many languages are spoken there, but this one will carry you over nearly the whole length and breadth of the country. The pure Parsee or Persian, remained, and is still considered the *bara-bat*, or high-court language. Of course the camp might jabber any combination of sounds it found most suited to its wants, but the dignity of a Court could not submit to the introduction of such barbarisms. And for the same reason Pigeon English would scarcely yet be a fit language for St. James's or Windsor Castle. Imagine a Chinese Embassy, with the principal personage in it explaining to Her Majesty that he is "one piecey ambassador, that belongey my pigeon. Emperor of China, one very muchy big piecey Emperor, &c." Clearly this style of talk is not likely to be used for diplomatic purposes for some time.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

## THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

*(From a French Correspondent of the "Times.")*

VERSAILLES, DEC. 1.

I PROCEED to-day to examine how far Bazaine is liable to be convicted before the first Council of War on the charges with reference to what it has been agreed to call the affair of the flags. Ought the flags to have been given up to the enemy? Could that act, to which the French soldier attaches supreme importance, have been avoided? Why did the Marshal in order to give up the flags employ ten times more labour and cunning than would have been necessary to save them? Who will ever be able to explain that mystery and who could have believed it had it been disputed? The Marshal, indeed, thought, if we are to believe the "Summary Report on the Capitulation of Metz," that flags have a value only when they are taken on the field of battle, but that they have none when taken in an Arsenal." But it must be added that this assertion found no adherents in the French Army. As I said yesterday—and I said so because since the beginning of the trial it has been said over and over again—the day the French soldier shall have been made to understand that the bit of silk which he sees in front of him on days of battle, and which he follows, is no more than a bit of silk, on that day the French army will have ceased to exist. But why again—for this mysterious problem rises incessingly before those who wish to penetrate the darkness of Metz—why so much cunning, so much effort, so many combinations to arrive at that result? General Jarras, in his deposition, used a strange expression which has not been explained. "The Marshal," he said, "would not burn the flags lest he should appear to have broken his word." "Broken his word!" To whom? And how could he be bound to keep engagements with an enemy with whom he had not as yet made any? On the other hand, Jarras was ordered to tell the Germans "that it was the custom in France after every Revolution to burn the flags given the Army by the preceding Government." But, as Jarras says, "the Germans would not believe in that custom."

But that is only the preface to this strange problem. After having tried to make the Germans believe that the flags were burnt after every Revolution, Bazaine sends to all the field officers a circular, in which he tells them to get together all the flags and standards of their regiments, wrapped in their cases, and to send them without delay in an artillery waggon to the Arsenal of Metz, where they were to be burnt. Notice was given to the Director of the Arsenal to receive them and give receipts for them in the name of each corps. The Colonels were to be informed of their destination. That is the first act of the drama. The Colonels knew that their noble emblems would not be delivered to the enemy, that they would be solemnly burnt; they could, therefore, let them go without fear since measures had been taken at the Arsenal.

The circular was scarcely finished when the same officer was ordered to write a special letter to the superior commanding officer of Metz, under whose authority the Arsenal of Metz and its Director are placed. He is informed "that the flags and standards of the regiments shall be collected in each *corps d'armee* and taken to the Arsenal, where he will have to give orders for their being received and for a receipt being given to each regiment. *Those flags and standards shall be laid up in the magazine.*"

The officer thinks it his duty to call attention to the discrepancy which exists between the two documents, the second not answering to the intention expressed in the first. But he is told by the Chief of the staff that such are the Marshal's orders, and that he has only to present the letters for his signature. On arriving at the Commander-in-Chief's he repeats the same observations. Here is the answer he received:—

"I have written thus to Coffinieres that the artillery may not know anything about it. General Soleille is a scrupulous man who would raise difficulties by alleging the value of signed engagements. I have reserved to myself to give orders directly at the Arsenal to have the flags burnt."

Thanks to this *ruse*, the flags would be sent, because it would be thought that they were to be burnt, but, as has been seen by a second letter, the real effect would be to have them not burnt, but preserved. But just as Bazaine wished to make the Germans believe it was the French custom to destroy the flags, so he wishes to make the French Army belive that the flags, fortresses, and arms will be restored to France. That would appear incredible did we not find it affirmed in his proclamation of October 28:—

"TO THE ARMY OF THE RHINE.

"Vanquished by famine, we are constrained to submit to the laws of war by constituting ourselves prisoners. At different periods of our military history brave troops, commanded by Masséna, Kleber, Gouvion Saint-Cyr, have had the same fate, which in no way stains military honour, when, like you, one has so gloriously accomplished one's duty to the extreme human limit. All that it was loyally possible to do to avoid this end has been attempted and could not succeed.

"As for trying a supreme effort to break through the fortified lines of the enemy, in spite of your valour and the sacrifice of thousands of lives which may still prove useful to your country, it would have been useless in consequence of the overwhelming artillery and forces which guard and support these lines; a disaster would have been the consequence. Let us be dignified in adversity; let us respect the honourable conventions which have been stipulated, if we wish to be respected as we deserve. Let us avoid, above all, for the reputation of this army, acts of indiscipline,—such as the destruction of arms and *materiel* since, according to military custom, both fortresses and arms will return to France when peace is signed.

"Ban St. Martin, Oct. 28, 1870."

I believe no more is needed to give the reader an absolutely exact idea of this question of the Flags than to sum up the evidence given at the sitting of the 29th ult. by Generals Laveaucoupet and Jeaningros, who did not obey the order and who did not fall into the incomprehensible snare laid for them. General Laveaucoupet deposed:—

"On the evening of the 27th General Frossard ordered me to send in the flags of my Division. The flags were to be in their cases, placed in closed waggons, and taken to the Arsenal, there to be burnt. I considered that order exceedingly shameful. The flags were given to the troops with great display and solemnity; the flags are never seen without receiving special honours. And here they were to be taken in waggons to be burnt!... And before whom and by whom? What document was to prove that they had been burnt? I felt indignant. My first thought was to send the order back to General Frossard and plead the dispersion of my Division; the commanding officers of the forts were really the commanders of my troops. However, after the first burst of anger I remembered that the flags of my Division, with which I was highly satisfied, were those we carried on the 6th of August, when 25,000 Prussians had attacked my Division, and had been forced to retire, leaving 5,600 fighting men on the field of battle; that we bore those flags when we made our retreat without being attacked. No! They ought not to be sent to the Arsenal like old horses' to the knacker's yard. I said 'They shall be burnt; But as I could not be everywhere at the same time, I resolved to have them brought to my lodgings, and have them burnt in presence of the guard and of the detachment, who should draw up a report on the proceedings. The detachment was to present arms. The eagles were to be melted down. Having settled that, I issued an order in consequence. On the 27th, at 9·15, I sent my orderly officer to the Arsenal, telling him not to go there officially, but to make sure whether the flags were being burnt. He came back and told me they were not. At 10 the flags arrived, and I said 'Go to the Arsenal and ask for a receipt; and see that the flags are burnt in your presence; or, if not, you will come back here; but leave the your waggons and your detachments.' The men returned and said, 'The flags are not being burnt; no receipt is given for them.' I then told them to return to the forts, to their officers, to take the flags out of their cases, to do them military honours for the last time, and then to burn them. That order was executed. I beg permission to add a word for my less fortunate comrades, whose flags went to Berlin. If their flags were not burnt, they were sent to the Arsenal to be thrown into a warehouse, were the Prussians picked them up like so many old gaiters, and thence they were carried triumphantly to Berlin. 'A sorry triumph!'"

General Jeaningros deposed:—

"On the evening of the 27th, when I was ordered to send our flags to the head-quarters of the Artillery, which caused me a disagreeable impression, Colonel Pean came up to me with several officers. The Colonel had received the same order as myself. He held the eagle of his flag in his hand, and was deeply moved. 'I was going to obey the order,' he said, 'but the news having spread in camp, a number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers came to me with tears in their eyes. I sent for the eagles and had the standards destroyed. Then I tore our flag,' the Colonel continued and the pieces were shared. I told him I approved what he had done, and assumed the responsibility of it. I then went to the Colonel of the Zouaves, and their flag was torn to pieces and shared in my presence. Then the staff was burnt. All those men had their breasts covered with medals and orders. To ask them for their flag was like asking them for more than their life-blood. At all events, I considered that the right of destroying the flags belonged to those who were called upon to defend them."

The evidence is now exhausted. Henceforth the prosecution and the defence are in possession of the public ear.

VERSAILLES, DEC. 4.

General Pourcet, the Public Prosecutor, resumed to-day the reading of his address to the Court. He entered into a searching examination of Marshal Bazaine's conduct, accusing him of having concealed Marshal MacMahon's despatch, of having invariably sought to discourage his soldiers of having executed altogether inadequate military operations, of having openly violated the army regulations, and of having entered into political intrigues; he also reproached him with having communicated to M. Regnier the date when the provisions would fail. He then proceeded to discuss the mission intrusted to General Bourbaki.

General Pourcet will resume his address to-morrow.

## DUELLING IN FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SATURDAY.

THE recent fatal duel has revived the memory of many similar sad occurrences, and the chief subject of conversation in general society is the prevailing epidemic; for there is a fashion in duels as there is a fashion in suicides. At the very time that Ghika was dying from his wound another encounter was taking place on the Belgian frontier between a Count and a Baron whose names are well known. The latter was hit in the right lung. The death of Ghika has reminded everybody of the duel between M. de Girardin and Armand Carrel, who, like Ghika, was mortally wounded in the stomach. Girardin was editor of the *Presse*, and Carrel of the *National*. The former had invented a new press, which was ridiculed by the latter. Girardin retorted sharply; a duel was arranged, and Carrel chose pistols. The combatants fought in the Bois de Vincennes, at the distance of forty paces, each advancing ten. Carrel stepped forward rapidly to the limit marked out, fired, and struck his adversary in the thigh. Girardin had only advanced three paces, but although wounded, he fired from where he stood, and hit Carrel in the groin. Both combatants suffered excruciating agony, but they forgave each other on the ground; Girardin's life was for a long time despaired of, and Carrel succumbed. Two years before this, General Bugeaud, irritated by an observation made by his colleague in the Chamber of Deputies (Dulong), about the imprisonment of the Duchesse de Berri, challenged him and shot him dead. In 1842 General Lovaszcor killed at a distance of only ten paces M. Arrighi, who had resigned his commission as commandant for the purpose of fighting his superior officer. The killing of Dillon, the journalist, by the Duke de Grammont Caderousse is still well-remembered; and the fatal duel between the Duc de Montpensier and Don Enriqu Bourbon, brother of the Queen of Spain's husband, excited the Parisian world, although the encounter itself took place near Madrid in the spring of the year which witnessed the breaking out of the war with Prussia. The list of fatal duels is unhappily capable of indefinite extension; but there is almost as much material in the more agreeable enumeration of disputes that have had a comic termination. One of the funniest was that in which Sainte Beuve was engaged. It began to rain slightly after he had taken up his position, whereupon he coolly held his umbrella over his head with the left hand while holding the pistol in his right. The expostulations of his witnesses had no effect upon him. "It is all very well to be killed," said the famous essayist, "but I object to catching a cold in my head." There is a droll story about Perpignan, a literary Bohemian, having an encounter with Charles Mauric at five paces. The former having fired, and having contrived to miss, the other, taking a deliberate aim, said to his antagonist, "Well, now, before I send you into the other world, tell me what you are thinking of." "I'm thinking that if I were in your place I would not fire," said Perpignan; and he owed his life to his presence of mind. Then there are several stories connected with M. Thiers's duels, from all of which the future President of the Republic came out scatheless. There is a much-quoted anecdote of an encounter between a dramatice author and his critic, the latter of whom was a first-rate shot. After the author had fired and missed, the journalist aimed accurately at his adversary's hat, and pierced it with the utmost precision; whereupon the dramatist flew into a violent passion, protested that it was unfair, and exclaimed, "If you had told me what you were going to do, I would have put on an old hat." Two other literary men, who shall be nameless, were such invalids that they had both to fight sitting in arm-chairs, and they were such good shots—that they both missed. Pistols are supposed to be more dangerous than swords, and they have the disadvantage of being sometimes more fatal to the bystanders than to the combatants. An actor who carefully missed his antagonist contrived to kill an inoffensive notary—inoffensive for the moment, at least—who was taking a quiet walk in the Bois de Boulogne; and another duellist shot stone dead one of his adversary's second, who was stooping to pick up his cane. If the *metier* of *témoin* were not only dangerous, but penal, we should hear less of the silly and immoral custom. As it is, the punishment of duelling is merely nominal; in fatal cases it is seldom more than a month's imprisonment in a specially favoured place of detention, which may be taken at any time within a given period that may happen to suit the culprit's convenience. In nine cases out of ten the condemned duellist may, on pleading illness, have himself consigned to some *maison de santé*, situated in the midst of a large garden, in a healthy situation, where he may eat and drink what he likes; see his friends, and live altogether just as he chooses, except that he may not step beyond the outer walls of his spacious and pleasant retreat. Now, this is no punishment at all, the *delat* of his sojourn under restraint more than compensating the gentleman who has been unlucky enough to kill his friend for any slight retrenchment on his full liberty of action. He naturally chooses the month during which he will have fewest demands upon his time. In the case of a bloodless, or almost innocuous duel, the sentence usually passed is that the principals pay two or threee hundred francs, and the seconds one hundred francs apiece *without* imprisonment. This was the punishment inflicted upon the *temoins* in a recent encounter between two wellknown literary men, one of whom was so much distressed by his *embaupoint* that he had to be revived from time to time by glasses of *eau sucree*, which were brought to him by the sympathising inhabitants of neighbouring farms. The combat lasted for a quarter of an hour, and the stout duellist was almost forced to give up the game, when he, fortunately for his reputation, received a slight wound in the hand, which enabled the seconds to interfere. Now a really vere punishment inflicted with impartial severity on principals and seconds would put an effectual stop to such dangerous trifling with valuable lives. It is said that a serious duel with swords took place last night in the heart of Paris, at the corner of the Rue de Clary and the Rue de Provence. The story relates that the four combatants got out of one carriage, the driver of which refused to give any information to an inquisitive concierge who was awakened by the clash of swords, that one man was wounded, and that he had to be helped back into the vehicle, which immediately started off at a rapid pace. I have a strong misgiving that the whole history is due to the powerful imagination of some frequenter of the Théâtre Francais, over-affected by the duel scene in the second act of "Marion Delorme," which happened to be revived last night after a rest of some months. But nothing is absolutely impossible in Paris. After the first performance of "Rabagas" there was a considerable disturbance on the boulevards. Political sympathies ran high, the quarrelling began in the theatre was continued outside, and the police had some difficulty in making the rioters move on. They could not be followed to their homes, and it is an actual fact that two men were discovered fighting out their difficulty with knives close to a neighbouring café. Such lunatics ought to be thrown into a common prison along with ordinary malefactors, and left there for a month to ponder over their imbecility. Or, if they are determined to have it out, let them adopt the advice of the Brazilian in the "Vie Parisienne;" let them be shut up for the night in a dark room, each provided with a bowie-knife, and let the seconds come in the next morning to *constater le resultat*. Alphonse Karr has drawn attention, got for the first time, to the absurdity of the conventional law which decrees that a man who has had his ears boxed by another, should give the offender the additional chance of killing him outright, and he argues that an insult which renders a duel necessary ought to be punished with greater severity than the duel itself. Thus, a man who struck another would be brought up on the criminal charge of attempted homicide. But I fancy that ridicule would be found the surest means of lessening a crime in France which in England has in this manner been altogether stamped out. If the Government made it a penal action, punishable with real, ignominious imprisonment, to be the bearer of a challange, we should hear much less of conflicts which, usually ludicrous, are sometimes tragic. —*Daily Telegraph.*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Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

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